

Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. GILMAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVANCE.

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per line for the first week.

Book and Job Printing

PROBATE AND NOTARY BUSINESS

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE DRAYMAN.

OR THE YOUNG MAN.

BY J. N. T. FICKER.

ANSON SUMMERTON was the son of a wealthy

merchant who lived in the city of New

York. He had graduated from the well known

university, and had spent three years in one of

the best law offices in the city, and two years in

the city of Boston, having in view to establish

himself in his profession in the latter place,

where by the gift of his father and uncle he was

in possession of a large property.

Few young men enter upon the responsibility

of married life with sounder philosophy,

more exemplary habits—or more correct views

of the secret of human happiness, than did the

subject of our story. He was moreover a close

observer of men and things, and had learned

that at least one source of human misery could

be traced to the false standards of worth so often

found in communities.

He had during his collegiate course, been a

member of a class of society, whose customs had

exemplified to his mind an error too often pre-

valent in regarding wealth and the distinctions it

confers, the passport to honor and usefulness.

He resolved to show, in his case, the folly of it.

On his return from Boston to New York, he

was received with every mark of respect and

distinction that could have been deserved by

the most ambitious mind. At many parties, he

was welcomed as an honored guest, and flattered

by all.

So remarkably prepossessing in personal ap-

pearance was he, that he received from his as-

sociates, the sobriquet of the "Young Napoleon."

Nor was there one whose many beauty de-

scribed the distinctions this voluntary com-

pliment sought to bestow. His tall, finely framed

person—dark and intelligent eye—open and frank

countenance—dignified and honorable conduct,

gave attraction to him wherever known.

Yet, with far too many, he believed his claim

to favor in the circles to which he was in-

ited, was his known wealth. This he believed

to be the source which gave him admission

to the high circles of society, and the distin-

guished society of the city of New York.

It was not until he had been in the city

of New York for some time, that he was

convinced that his wealth was not the source

of his admission to the high circles of society.

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convinced that his wealth was not the source

Helen Bouting, the youngest, and, he thought,

lovely and accomplished daughter of the mer-

chant. Her beauty, no less than her intelli-

gence, charmed him, yet so distrustful had he

become, that he feared, lest should he avow his

attachment to her, a choice might be made on

her part, in favor of the advantages his

wealth gave him, than by a sincere regard for

himself. He was then but a little pleased

with the success which secured him the favor

and patronage of Bouting & Co.

That it was a mistake, he did not at first

know. He had been told by his father, as

usual, that it was a mistake, and he had

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"How would you like him as a son-in-law?"

playfully said Helen.

Not dreaming that such a thing ever would

be, he replied:

"I would prefer him before a prince. He is

truly a nobleman, and would be an acquisition

for any lady."

"I more than half think so," said Helen. "But

he could hardly obtain the consent of my father

to marry her, to the hand of his daughter, were he

to ask it," said she, laughing gaily.

"Let him try," said Mr. Bouting, as the car-

riage drove up to the door.

The next morning after the meeting, Sum-

mertown appeared as usual at his post, as if no-

thing had occurred. His eye sparkled with de-

light as he listened to the encomiums of his fel-

low laborers. He knew that what they said

was not over honest flattery. There was with them

no egotism. They neither expected nor de-

sired office, and what opinions they expressed

were sincere.

There was one who addressed him in highly

complimentary terms, to whom he listened with

interest. It required caution to conceal—it was

Mr. Bouting.

After a brief conversation, Mr. Bouting again

invited him to call at his house.

He called in the evening, but found the mer-

chant absent. This event was not much regret-

ted by Summertown or Helen. It was an oppor-

tunity each had secretly desired, although nei-

ther had expressed it.

The evening passed pleasantly away. Helen

was no less delighted than surprised at the su-

perior intelligence of her new visitor. She

felt here, in the presence of one of superior

qualifications, whose mind was highly cultivated,

and who would be an honor to society. Helen

Bouting probably saw this sooner than most

young ladies would have done. Her own feel-

ings consulted, and there would not be so wide

difference among different casts in society.

"No," said she, "although that noble heart

is possessed by a humble laborer, I would not

reject them for the price of a hundred dollars.

Who could not be happy with such a husband?"

Before leaving Helen on the evening in ques-

tion, Summertown had offered her his hand and

his fortunes great or small.

Did she accept the offer? She surely did not

reject it, but still referred the gentleman to her

father.

"Think you," inquired the lover, "my dear

Helen, that the time shall never come when

you will regret the step you have taken or

consent to take on certain conditions? Is your

mind so thoroughly fortified against the sense-

less distinctions of society, that you will not suf-

fer regrets or modifications on having a dray-

man to present to your fashionable friends?"

"I would not marry a Drayman," replied Helen.

"But I should think it an honor to wed an intel-

ligent, estimable man, who, by his own exertions

is capable of commanding respect."

"I am certainly happy in the estimation in

which I have the honor to be held by a being

for whom I have—no less admiration than

affection for me?"

"I am happy, sir," said Helen, "to find one

who holds his position in society, in whom I so

much that is honorable, to my own feelings in

reference to society. I am not aware that all

which is really desirable and honorable in life,

may not be associated with one occupation as

well as another. I have ever believed upon all

such distinctions in life as inferior to those

who create them, as to those who are brought

into being by them?"

"I will not, I trust, be disappointed, Helen,"

Summertown said, "now that I have

seen you, and my mind is as to regard your

character and worth, however

much I may be in

DESTRUCTION OF THE PACKET SHIP OCEAN MONARCH, BY FIRE. LOSS OF 150 LIVES.

The Ocean Monarch, Capt. Mordock, left Liverpool August 24, with 300 steerage passengers, 23 second cabin, and with her crew, had on board 333 persons. She had not proceeded far, however, before the utmost consternation was produced, an announcement that the ship was on fire; and scarcely had the alarm been given, when she was in a complete blaze. The passengers became frantic with despair, and numbers at once plunged into the ocean to escape the more awful death which apparently awaited them. Husbands, were thus severed from their wives, and wives from their husbands, and children from parents. The captain, finding that all control over the poor creatures was gone, and that the fire was making rapid progress, ordered both anchors to be lowered, in the hopes of bringing the vessel's head to the wind. In the act of lowering the anchors many of the unfortunate passengers were dragged into the ocean, they having seated themselves on the chain cables, and were thus launched into eternity. At the time the fire was discovered, the vessel was about 8 miles to the eastward of the Great Ormes Head, and several vessels were in sight. A signal of distress was at once hoisted, which was immediately answered by a Yacht, belonging to Thos. Littledale, and which was about six miles distant. Mr. Littledale was himself on board, and at once bore down to render what assistance was in his power. There was a stiff breeze blowing, and had the Yacht ventured along side, it would have been total destruction to all on board. A boat was, however, immediately lowered, and proceeded to the ship, for the purpose of rescuing some of the unfortunate passengers. The scene which presented itself to Mr. Littledale on nearing the vessel, was appalling and harrowing.

The flames were burning with intense fury from the stern and the centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts, that the passengers, men, women and children, crowded to the fore part of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried by the breeze across the water. In their maddened despair, women jumped overboard, with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women and children also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self preservation, but the water closed over many of them forever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard; soon the mainmast shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew of course crowded still further forward. To the foremast they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack, one lying over the other. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jib-boom, which with its load of human beings dropped into the water amidst the most terrific screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel; others floated away on spars; but many met with a watery grave.

In about an hour and a half after the Yacht reached the vessel, the Brazilian steam frigate Alphonzo came up. She anchored immediately to windward, and close to the burning vessel. She got a rope made fast to the Ocean Monarch, and by the use of the rope her boats were enabled to go backwards and forwards to the burning vessel with great facility; and by this means a large number of persons were saved.

The Prince of Wales steamer, which was on her passage to Bangor, came up shortly afterwards, and with the New World packet ship, bound for New York, sent boats to the rescue of the passengers, and they were the means of saving a large number.

The Brazilian frigate Alphonzo was out on a pleasure excursion. She was commanded by the Marquis de Lisboa. There was also on board, the Prince de Joinville, his lady and suite, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Brazilian minister, the Chevalier de Lisboa, Admiral Grenfell and daughters, and other distinguished individuals. When the Alphonzo discovered the Ocean Monarch, no time was lost in bearing down to her, as it was intended to anchor right under her bow; but the wind changed a little, and prevented this from being accomplished. Four boats were, however, at once lowered, and were soon followed by the large paddle-box boat. The Marquis de Lisboa jumped into one, and Admiral Grenfell into the other, and were untiring in their exertions to save the poor people. The Prince de Joinville was particularly assiduous in assisting the passengers on board the frigate. Of those on board the Ocean Monarch, 32 were saved by the Queen of Ocean, 140 by the Prince of Wales, being a total of 232 saved leaving 150 to be still accounted for. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the agents for the ship, having subscribed £30; Messrs. Harnden & Co. £20; Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. £20. Other parties have given from £1 to £20 each. Prince de Joinville and party have also left a handsome sum in aid of the fund. Those of the saved passengers who choose to proceed out by the Hope, on the 28th instant, or by the Sunbeam, on the 3d proximo, will be sent out by Messrs. Harnden by either of those vessels. Great numbers of the saved, however, have been so terrified by what they witnessed and what they suffered, that they yesterday called at the office in Waterloo Road for the passage money they had paid, and it was promptly refunded to them. The New World was in the neighborhood, and sent her boats, and was the means of saving a great number. A noble fellow, a seaman belonging to the New World, went to the wreck when the little hope of saving any more, and

struck to the bulk of the vessel till every soul left her. It is said this praiseworthy individual, with his own hand, lowered 100 persons to the boats below, of whom a great portion were women and children. The stewardess of the Ocean Monarch lost her life in courageously attempting to get the powder out of the cabin. There were about 25 lbs. weight on board, and when she went below to get it, it is supposed she was suffocated.

The London Times of the 26th says, in relation to the loss:—"It is questionable, however, if the possibility of salvation must not have added to the bitterness of the pangs endured by the sufferers on board the Ocean Monarch, during the short space of time allowed them for feeling or thought. The cottages on the Welsh coast were so near, that they could see men gazing upon their calamity from their own doors. The sea was studded, as it always is at the mouth of the Mersey, with boats and shipping. Above all they could perceive the smoke issuing from the funnels of the steamers Orion and Cambria, which were coming up the channel for Liverpool. The accounts given by the masters of these vessels on their arrival at that port, is so circumstantial as to leave no doubt of their proximity to the awful tragedy that was in course of action on board the Ocean Monarch.

The masters reported they saw flame issuing from the after part, and smoke from the fore part of the vessel. They saw that she was rendered unmanageable, and supposed that her steering apparatus was destroyed. They saw also the fore-topmast go by the board. The masters of these vessels, however, when they perceived a Brazilian steam frigate lying near, quietly concluded they could be of no assistance, and as they had a considerable number of passengers on board, decided on continuing their course. It is to be hoped they saved their time at Liverpool, and met with the approbation of their employers.

When we find it recorded that by the exertions of Mr. Littledale and the crew of his little yacht, no less than 32 passengers were saved—that by a fishing boat 16 more were preserved, and that above all, 160 human beings were rescued from an appalling death by the courage and humanity of the Marquis de Lisboa, Capt. Grenfell and the Prince de Joinville, we cannot but think, that had the Orion and the Cambria done their duty, we should not now have to lament over the untimely and terrible destruction of 150 of the unfortunate passengers on board the Ocean Monarch. We grieve that the circumstances of the case compel us to place the conduct of our own countrymen in unfavorable juxtaposition with the humanity and courage of the crew of the Alphonzo.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

British steamer Europa, Capt. Lott, arrived at N. York on Thursday morning, having left Liverpool on the 2d, and made the passage in a little more than 11 days.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2. We have again had a very good business this week, and the apprehensions which have for some time prevailed regarding the safety of the harvest and the potato crop, have very generally subsided. The grain and potato crops, secured in good condition, are expected to be a full average.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS OF THE OCEAN MONARCH. On the 25th ult. the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke on the bodies of 14 of the passengers washed up from the Ocean Monarch. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict that they were accidentally drowned through the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their appreciation of the exertions made by the captain and crew in endeavoring to rescue the passengers. A great number of the passengers by the Ocean Monarch went to Holyoke for the purpose of identifying the bodies lying there. Several were identified, among which was a woman in whose stays £22 were found. Several inquests have been held, in all of which the jury have spoken in high terms of Capt. Mordock and crew.

IRELAND. With the exception of the gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and the agricultural reports from the provinces are becoming more favorable under the influence of the recent changes from the incessant rains to the bright sun, there is no intelligence of the least interest. Irish excitement is invariably followed by a lull, but in the present instance the relapse has been succeeded by a downright lethargy or prostration of the whole system. There is a want of the harvest prospects in the county of Cork, Tipperary, and north generally, are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops and belief gains ground that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

A gentleman residing on the continent writes that Messrs. O'Gorman, O'Donnell and Boyle were in Brussels, and were about to go to Paris.

FRANCE. At the close of a session which lasted from noon on Friday, through the whole of the afternoon and night of that day, and until six o'clock on Saturday morning, the national assembly of France at length determined to hand over M. Louis Blanc and Cassidiere, being inculpated in the disturbances of the 15th of May.

The assembly has not acted up to the conception of General Cavaignac and his colleagues. The accused parties absconded. Louis Blanc arrived at Dover on Wednesday, Aug. 30, and is now in London.

The proceeding of the national assembly on Monday, Aug. 28, possessed some interest. The amended draft of the Constitution was brought forward by M. Voisard.

The first eight articles constitute the preamble, which declares that France, in order to advance to a higher degree of morality and civilization, declares herself a republic, that the republic is democratic—one and indivisible. It declares obedience to the laws when duly voted, to be a duty, that each individual ought to support the state according to his fortune, and recognize that respect is due to religion, to family, and to property. The republic rejects all projects of conquests and will undertake no war except for the purposes of legitimate defence, or to obtain satisfaction for injuries. It declares the great principles of love of country and of fraternity to be such as ought to actuate citizens; and that all citizens ought, by the exercise of prudence and industry, to endeavor to ensure subsistence. The republic recognizes to one and all the means of education, and that it owes assistance to such as stand in need of it, either by procuring labor within the limits of its resources, or the means of subsistence to those who are unable to labor. The remaining articles do not differ much from those of the first draft.

The assembly is to be composed of 750 members. The President is to be elected by universal suffrage through the ballot, and is to present an annual message, rendering an account of the state of the republic. He is to be elected for four years, and cannot be elected until four more years have elapsed. He is to have an official residence at the expense of the state.

The draft of the constitution goes on to say that no foreign forces should be introduced into the territory of the republic, without the permission of the national assembly. Military "replacement" by substitutes for those bound to serve, is interdicted. This article was received with disapprobation. The administration of justice is provided for in a series of elaborate articles. The press is declared free, and the censorship not to be permitted.

The Paris papers of Thursday, 31st ult. consider the speech of Baron Wessenburg, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, to the French and British envoys, in respect to the offered mediation of France and England, as a refusal to entertain the offer; and that it could become necessary, therefore, for France to interfere with arms in Italy.

SPAIN. The Paris press announces the acquiescence of the Duchess de Montpensier, at Seville. Accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult. state that eighty persons had been arrested in that capital during the previous night. The Montemolinist insurgents were making no progress in the Maestrazgo.

ITALY. The Sardinian squadron was still cruising in the Venetian waters. Its movements were supervised by the French steamer Amodee and the English steamers Terrible and Spartan. The Leghorn Courier announces that a portion of the legion of Italian independence landed at Leghorn on its way to Bologna. That legion is said to be 5000 strong, commanded by M. Carlo Ungarelli.

The Minister of War of Tuscany, replying to M. Pigi, in the chamber of deputies, declared that no invasion of any part of Tuscany had taken place; he had ordered General de Langier to adopt the necessary measures for the protection of the frontiers, and if they were menaced, to call arms the whole neighboring population.

Prine Eugene, of Savoy, has decreed the entire expulsion of the Jesuits from the Sardinian dominions, and confiscated their property for the establishment of national colleges.

We have news from Rome, but no mention is made of the rumored disturbances in that city. Venice continues its preparations for defence. Tranquillity appears to be restored at Trieste.

ATRIA. Fresh commotions broke out at Vienna on the 21st ult. and were not suppressed till night fall. Six persons were killed and 61 wounded—11 members of the committee of security were wounded, and 5 national guards assassinated. The disturbances were not political, but connected with the rate of wages.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCH. The Rob Roy, from St. Petersburg, brings the important intelligence communicated by Sir Henry Williams Wynn, that an armistice was signed at Halm, Sweden, on Saturday, the 26th of August, to continue in force until the 1st of March, 1849. This armistice was sent to Berlin for ratification.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS. It is reported that the Russian army in the Caucasus has been cut to pieces by the chief-tain Schamyl.

THE CHOLERA. The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 780 cholera cases in that city. On the 5th 33 fresh cases, 51 cures, and 16 deaths, 613 patients remaining on hand on the same day. There were 29 fresh cases, 64 cures and 12 deaths on the morning of the 6th; there only 624 patients on hand.

MONSIEUR BOTTINS. These Taylorites who have chuckled so much over the harnum movement at N. York, may soon be forced to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths. The Clay whigs in the western counties, where dwells the whig strength and hope, are deserting by regiments, or rather they refuse to come in to the Taylor line at all. The Clay movement at New York and Albany cannot fail to weaken the Taylor faction, as the leaders unquestionably have an invincible dislike of Taylor, and are glad of a pretence to cast him off.

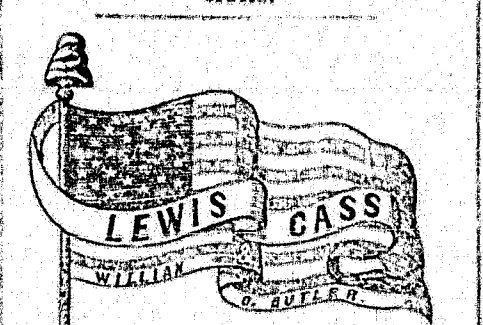
Within a day or two, however, we have heard of two or three very prominent and active whigmen of mark in the party, who have held high offices, whose names were known all over the Union in 1844 as the stout advocates of Henry Clay, and one of them as his confidential correspondent, each of whom has determined and declared, it is affirmed, that he will not give his vote or influence for Taylor. Boston Post.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 19, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.



ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.
HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast,
RUFUS MCINTIRE, of Farmington,
EDWARD L. OSGOOD, of Freeburg,
THOMAS D. ROBINSON, of Bath,
OLIVER L. SANBORN, of Portland,
ANDREW MASTERS, of Hallowell,
ASA CLARK, of Norridgewock,
DAVID R. STRAW, of Guilford,
ARNO WISWELL, of Ellsworth.

THE ELECTION.

The returns indicate that there is no choice of Governor by the people. The vote for Gov. DANA is considerably larger than last year, when his majority was 1534; yet the federalists and abolitionists have increased their vote sufficiently to prevent his election. The federal candidate for Governor will probably fall behind the democratic by some 11,000 votes, and is in a minority of 21,000.

The Legislature will be democratic by a large majority in both branches, securing the re-election of Gov. DANA.

The members of Congress elected are as follows:

1. Elbridge Gerry, democrat, by a majority over all others.
2. Nathaniel S. Littlefield, democrat, plurality 501.
3. John Otis, whig, plurality 1880.
4. Rufus K. Goodenow, whig gain, plurality 1200.
5. Cullen Sawtelle, democrat.
6. Charles Stetson, democrat, plurality 800.
7. Thomas J. D. Fuller, democrat.

In the Oxford portion of this district Mr. McCrate's vote fell short of that for Governor in about every town, but yet we think he has a majority over all. Had our friends in Lincoln done equally as well, we should have been saved the mortification of a defeat.

We re-publish the vote of the towns published in our last, with such additions as have been received since.

	Ham-	Fessen-
	lin.	den.
Albany,	86	14
Andover,	58	61
Andover Surplus,	6	3
Bethel,	184	20
Brownfield,	155	25
Canton,	100	61
Denmark,	140	19
Freeburg,	139	77
Franklin Plantation,	40	3
Greenwood,	70	9
Gilead,	30	25
Hebron,	40	40
Hiram,	138	79
Hartford,	118	49
Hamlin's Grant,	19	1
Lovell,	12	60
Livermore,	75	118
Mason,	14	6
Norway,	125	118
Nevry,	70	6
Oxford,	145	32
Pera,	103	50
Porter,	194	27
Paris,	404	65
Sweden,	46	89
Summer,	95	27
Stow,	52	9
Stonewall,	60	9
Turner,	205	159
Woodstock,	123	2
Waterford,	132	61

REPRESENTATIVES.—Paris, Z. Thayer, dem. Porter, Henry Mason, d. Turner, Isaac Strickland, d. gain. Norway, Henry C. Reed, dem. Buckfield, S. Philbrick, d. Hartford, Simpson Reed, d. Dixfield, Amasa Holman, d. Lovell, James Walker, d. Waterford, Thomas Trull, d. Bethel, Nathan Grover, d.

So far as heard from there are elected to the Legislature, 48 democrats, 45 whigs, 5 free soil, and 1 Taylor man.

THAT CIRCULAR.—A friend writing us from Newry, says:

"Mr. Hammons' Circular, with which the country here was flooded, produced no other effect, even among his warmest friends, than to exasperate them against him, and against themselves for having been so deceived as to give him their support."

Gen. Taylor, remarks the Louisville Democrat, paid more attention to the Charleston nomination than to the whig slaughter house nomination. He took the latter out of the office promptly—perhaps paid the postage.

The September election of our State is over, and though the result is not so favorable as we could wish, it is far more so than could have been expected, under the circumstances. True, Mr. DANA is not elected by the people; yet, notwithstanding the increase of the third party, the efforts of a few disaffected individuals who would sacrifice the party to gratify their feelings of revenge, and little effort made to get the voters to the polls, he has a far greater vote than he had last year, and friends enough left, had they come out, to have triumphantly elected him. But, as we have a democratic Legislature for next year, he will of course be re-elected Governor of the State, and all our State officers be thoroughly democratic.

We have, then, every thing to encourage us. And when we consider the weight of character, influence and acknowledged talents of those who compose the democratic party—and when above all, we remember that they are engaged in a matter of DEEP PUBLIC CONCERN, INVOLVING THE WELFARE, PROSPERITY, AND HONOR OF THESE STATES, it can hardly be believed that their deliberate opinions and earnest recommendations can be so ineffectual, or so changed as not to triumph in November. Our chief dependence, however, must be upon PUBLIC OPINION. But we have too much confidence in the truth and justice of our cause, to entertain a doubt of success, if every true democrat will regard it as his OWN PERSONAL CONCERN—as well as a sacred duty which he owes to himself, his posterity, and his country—to use his utmost efforts to advance the great and good work of democracy. Judging from the past, we have no cause to distrust the future. Six months ago, and we had a formidable whig party to contend against; now it is dissolved. Since that, a new party has sprung up, or rather an old party has assumed a new name, having but one idea, and that fully recognized by the democratic party. The very existence of this party depends upon the defeat of its one idea, and it will not secure a single electoral vote.

The nomination of CASS and BUTLER, and their democratic principles have gone abroad, and wherever they have been received, have produced a powerful influence upon public opinion, of which we have the most gratifying evidence in the elections of several States, and the increased interest everywhere felt in their election.

Thus encouraged, we should go on in that confidence which a good cause should never fail to inspire. But to secure success, we must be prepared to make the necessary efforts. Of one thing we may be assured, that this great victory cannot be easily achieved. It is the order of a wise and beneficent Providence, that nothing truly great or good, can be attained without pains and labor.

This is the price which must be paid to secure success; and if we are not prepared to make the necessary exertions, we must yield the prize. Nor can our mighty work be accomplished in a day. All essential changes in the condition of a country, and means for its advancement, and the perpetuity of its interests, must be worked out by slow degrees. We may be assured that nothing short of a high resolve, which no opposition can move, a devoted zeal, proof against all discouragements, and an untiring perseverance, which shall rise superior to all difficulties, can enable us to secure our rights, or to work out our "political salvation." Let us not deceive ourselves, then, with the vain belief, that our progress in this work will be every where cheered by the approving smiles and cordial support of our fellow-citizens. Conscious that we are actuated by the purest motives, and that "all the ends we aim at, are our country's," we must nevertheless be prepared for all manner of opposition. The measures we propose, come into conflict with too many deeply rooted prejudices, and too many selfish interests, to enable us to hope, that even our motives shall escape detraction, and our principles misrepresentation.

We have those around us, whose prospects in political life, in a great measure depend upon the defeat of our plans. A large party—which has always exerted, and still exerts, a strong influence upon public opinion, at home and abroad, though split up into factions, will be roused into action, to deprive us of public confidence, and drive us from our course. We shall be ridiculed as the supporters of wild and Utopian theories, as visionary enthusiasts, wasting our strength in the pursuit of impracticable schemes. We shall be charged with ungenerous prejudices towards our brethren here in the North, of sympathizing with the South, favoring slavery and its extension and unjustifiable war, and that still through potent slander, will be revived, of HOSTILITY TO THE UNION, because we do not advocate the interest of a few, to the injury of all the remaining States, but

would do justice to all. Now, if in the consciousness of rectitude, we are not prepared to encounter ALL THIS, and MORE—in our course, "through good report, and through evil report," to trample down all opposition—it would be better that we should stop here, and attempt to advance no further. The difficulties are thus fairly stated, not for your discouragement, but that we may be fully prepared to meet them. If we are true to ourselves, we shall most assuredly triumph over all obstacles. The high character, intelligence and influence, which compose the democratic party, properly and zealously exerted, CAN NEVER BE PUT DOWN. It is as certain as the rising of the morning's sun, that we shall achieve a triumphant victory over whig, federal, and all other opposition, elect CASS and BUTLER, and establish more permanently than ever the principles of democracy, if we are only prepared to make the efforts necessary to the accomplishment of the good work. We shall live down the standards of our enemies, and in the rich fruits of a noble and peaceful victory, will find our best reward. The institutions, devoted to the rights of the people, will be fortified and strengthened—the streams of a rich and varied enterprise will fertilize our soil, while diversified pursuits will stimulate the industry—add to our wealth, enlarge the minds and improve the character of our people. Civilization and refinement—the handmaids of virtue, will adorn our land; and the great truth will be seen, and felt, and acknowledged, that of all the social conditions of man, the most favorable to the development of the cardinal virtues of the heart, and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of a truly democratic community under free political institutions—a truth hardly yet understood among ourselves, but which the future history of these United States, is, we trust, destined to illustrate. Animated by these sentiments, and influenced by these views, and with a firm reliance upon divine providence—let the friends of democracy pledge themselves to each other, and to the country, to go forward—firmly resolved to effect a complete organization in every town and school district in the State, to leave nothing undone that may advance our great and patriotic objects. Let us be prepared to make every personal sacrifice, and to use all just and honorable means for the accomplishment of our great work—unalterably determined to PERSEVERE UNTIL THE END.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC.—The Raleigh Standard publishes a list of the names of the senators and commons elect, by which it appears that the former stands 21 democrats to 25 whigs, and the Orange district to be contested, where the certificate was given to the whig candidate upon illegal votes, which elected him. If justice should be done, we will have a tie in the senate. The House stands 60 democrats to 50 whigs, counting a member from Ashe, heretofore set down to the whigs, but who the Mechenburg Jeffersonian says "is ascertained to be a democrat." This would give the democrats a majority of two in the House, and if this democratic senator is admitted in Orange, will give us a majority of two on joint ballot.

JOHN VAN BUREN.—Noah's Times relates the following instance of this gentleman's easy "assurances."

He was riding in the carriage with dad after dinner, in the neighborhood of Lindenwald during which, young hospital kept pulling away at his Havana. At length the indulgence of the Democratic Chesterfield being overwhelmed by the clouds of smoke, exclaimed—

"John your cigar is really very offensive, inside here."

"Is it?" said the dutifulson. "Then why the devil don't you get out and ride with the driver?"

The old gentleman, says Noah, now finds that the smoke his promising son is raising in all directions, is so offensive, that he is obliged to come out of his retirement and ride with the driver.

GODFREY'S LADY'S BOOK for October has already made its appearance upon our table.—The Embellishments are the Corquette, The Wayside Fountain, Fashionable Plates, Illustrations from the home of Shakespeare, Equestrianism, Model Cottage, The Work Table, Health, and Beauty, making in all 25 Engravings, more than any other Magazine in the country. The contents are as usual, rich and various.

BUCKFIELD BRANCH RAIL ROAD. The organization of the Buckfield Branch R. R. Co. has been completed by the choice of Hon. Virgil D. Harris, President, and Zadock Long, Esq. Clerk and Treasurer.

The Agricultural Fair at Buffalo was attended by 50,000 persons, and the receipts from tickets were \$4,115.

Alexander Shiel Mackenzie died at Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday last from an affection of the heart.

23 N. P. Willis describes a girl he met somewhere, "as a tall figure, like a woman in two syllables, connected by a hyphen at the waist."

expired on the third day of August instant, by mutual consent. All rights owing to the said Partnership are to be received by said C. C. Whilman, and all demands on the said Partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

CALB BESSIE JR.,
C. C. WHILMAN.

Woodstock, August 23, 1891.

MISCELLANEOUS

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

'Are you going to get in that corn to-day,' said John Hendricks to Mr. Butler, the farmer for whom he was at work by the month.

'Yes,' said Mr. Butler, 'we must try to get it in, in the course of the day.'

'If it is to be got in to-day we must go about it this morning. It is time it was in, it is half destroyed now. Benton's cattle were in again last night.'

'I know they were. Here Saul do you run over to Benton's and tell him his cattle lay in our corn last night.'

'And he will tell you to put up the fence,' said Saul.

'The fence ought to be seen to. Hendricks, you bring the axe, and I'll go now and tackle it up a little,' said Mr. B.

Hendricks went for the axe, and having searched in vain for it, returned to Mr. Butler, who was trying to set up a washtub, which had fallen to pieces in the fulfillment of Mr. Butler's promise that he would get a hoop to-morrow.

'I can't find the axe, I would as soon undertake to make a thing as to find it in this place. It seems to be a rule with every one who uses a tool here, to put it in a place where it can't be found, no how. If it was left where it was used last, as it is, 'tis about impossible. I expect the barn will be among the missing some day.'

'Never mind,' said Mr. Butler, in a conciliating tone, 'the axe will turn up in the course of the day. You see if you can set these staves up. I want to see if Holmes can come and cut that buckwheat to-day.'

Hendricks did as he was requested. He set up the staves, and looked for the hoop to confine them in place. 'I wonder,' said he, 'if I am expected to sit and hold these in place all day. There is no hoop between here and the blacksmith's, I dare say. I have done harder work than sitting here and doing nothing, and more profitable work for my employer, but I must obey orders. Benton's cows are to have another pull at that corn, I see plainly.'

In due time Mr. Butler came and Mr. Holmes was ready to go into the buckwheat as soon as he had ground up his new scythe and spliced one of the fingers of his cradle.

'You have got them set up, have you,' said Mr. B.

'Yes; but what is going to hold them up when I let 'em of them?'

'Here's a hoop,' said Mr. Butler, 'I forgot to tell you about it.'

Hendricks took it, while Butler and Holmes were grinding the scythe he put it on and drove it down. 'There,' said he, 'that's the first job I've known to be finished since I came here three months ago.'

At this moment Saul returned. 'Well, Saul, what's the news?'

'Benton says that Hyde's cows are in the lower meadow.'

'Very likely, I saw a red squirrel running towards the fence, and I thought it likely he would get on it and throw it down. If they find the potatoes, it will save some labor.'

'What about the potatoes?' said Mr. Butler, coming up at that moment.

'Hyde's cows are taking care of them said Hendricks.'

'You run and drive them out, Saul, and find out where they got in, and put up the fence a little, just enough to turn them for the present. I'll see to it in a day or two. Hendricks, you harness the horse—we'll try to get a load of that corn in before dinner.'

In about half an hour, during which time Messrs. Butler and Holmes had been employed in splicing the cradle finger, Hendricks came to Butler and asked,

'Where is the harness of the off horse?'

'Oh, I let Finkle have it last night. I didn't know as we should want it to-day. Isn't there something else you can do to-day?'

'Yes, there enough to do, if a body could ever get it. There he comes with the harness. You haven't lost any of the linch pins?'

'I guess not.'

'Well, it may be,' said Hendricks to himself, 'that some of that corn will be saved after all.'

The reader has had a specimen of the mode of proceeding on Mr. Butler's farm, and will be able to form a pretty shrewd guess why it was that Mr. Butler, who had an excellent farm, and who was always busy about something, was not deemed and taken by his neighbors to be a fore-handman.

Hendricks with the aid of Saul, succeeded in getting in most of the corn to which allusion has been made, so that Mr. Benton's cows came home the next day, which was the sabbath, much less well filled than ordinary.

On Monday morning, Hendricks was out by daylight, and at work when Saul made his appearance, which was not until he had given the sun due precedence. Hendricks informed him that a new leaf was turned over. 'Things about the place are going to be done this week as they ought to be done,' said he.

'I'm agreed,' said Saul, who was quite willing to work, but could very much be relieved from the responsibility of directing his own movements.

'Mr. Butler,' said John, after breakfast, 'this that axe comes to light yet?'

'I haven't seen it.'

'Here it is,' said Lizzy. 'I found it in the grass in the garden.'

'And took care of it, like a sensible body,' said John, taking the axe from her hand.

'Thank you.'

This compliment was not a very polished one, but brought over her beautiful countenance a flush which she fastened into the pantry to conceal.

'Now,' said he, 'if you and Saul will go at it together?'

those potatoes I will put up that fence in a shape that will keep Hyde's cattle out of that meadow for some time I guess.'

'Hyde ought to put up a part of it,' said Butler.

'I know he had, but he will never do it, you might as well try to get a hen to do a sum in the rule of three as to get him to do any thing worth while. Come let us have those potatoes in and that fence up before sunset.'

'If we get all the potatoes in it is not much matter about the fence.'

'What's the reason it isn't? Who wants the cattle making mortar of the meadow? Come on.'

They got into a wagon which had been brought to the door before breakfast, and Hendricks drove off at a rapid rate, making a great clattering of the loose boards of the wagon and rendering it somewhat difficult for Mr. Butler and Saul to keep themselves, or rather the board on which they sat, in place.

'What has got into John?' said Mrs. Butler, pausing from her efforts over the butter bowl, and watching the rapidly disappearing wagon.

'I don't know,' said Lizzy, softly. 'Now she had better have made no reply to the question, for it was not asked with any expectation of a reply. I say she had better not have answered it, for I am not sure but that she strained the truth a little in so doing. Some passages which had taken place between John and herself, as they came home from meeting together on Sabbath evening, and sat in the front room together till the roosters crowed, were, in fact, the causes of the turning over the new leaf management of the farm.'

Before night the fence was put in most substantial order and the potatoes all put in the cellar.

The next morning when they were all at breakfast John inquired, 'Is Holmes to work for you to-day?'

'He promised to come and do what he could towards finishing the buckwheat. He thinks it will take him a day and a half to finish cradling it.'

'Well, you don't want him today. Send the cradle home and tell him it is cradled.'

'Cradled? who did it?'

'I did it.'

'When?'

'This morning.'

The look of astonishment and admiration with which Mr. Butler regarded John, was not unobserved by Lizzy, and led her to meditate on the propriety of another retreat into the pantry. She adopted, however, the expedient of holding a cup of coffee to her lips for a very unnecessary length of time.

'What shall we go to do to-day, after we have shocked up the buckwheat?' said Hendricks.

'I don't know, what do you think we had best do?'

'Have the rye in where we took the corn off?'

'Well, we will do it then.'

In like manner John's advice was asked daily and followed, so that when winter set in the farm presented a different aspect from that which it usually wore at that time. Commonly some potatoes were frozen up, and some portion of the sowing left undone, in consequence of the frost overtaking the plow. But now every crop was secured, the grain sown and up quite green, the house banked and quite a string of stone walls made. 'The t the corn was all harvested in season, might have been owing to the fact turning over a new leaf had inspired the family with such a spirit of industry, that Lizzy had joined them in their labors and took her seat near John, that he might break of the ears that were beyond her strength. It happened on one or two occasions that these two continued their labors long after Saul and his father had gone to bed.

In the course of time it came to this, that Mr. Butler used to ask John what he was going to do, as though his right to direct operations was unquestionable. For example, one morning John had a stone boat with several crows in it at the door.

'What are you going to do,' asked Mr. Butler.

'I am going to build a piece of stone wall on the east side of the meadow. The ground is high enough for a wall to stand, and there are stone enough on the knoll which ought to come out to make it.'

Mr. Butler made no reply, but together with Saul went to digging stone.

'This looks like a new farm,' said Mr. George one day to his neighbor, as they rode by Mr. Butler's house.

'Yes,' replied the neighbor, 'there is a new hand at the bellows.'

'Does Hendricks work it on shares?'

'No, he is to work by the month.'

'Does he? What make him drive on so?'

'I don't know for certain, but I guess Butler's daughter is at the bottom of it.'

When winter set in, Saul, though he was a good boy to work, felt a desire to have a little more furniture in the upper story, and asked leave to go to the Centre to school. 'Uncle Zeb says he will board him if I let him come.'

'I don't see how I can spare you. We must build in the spring, and we have all the timber to get to the mill,' said Mr. Butler.

Saul looked rather down hearted.

'You can go,' said John, who was sitting before the blazing fire between Saul and Lizzy. 'I'm going to stay, that is, if they will let me. I tell you what it is, turning to Mr. Butler, if you will give me this cradle, laying his hand on Lizzy's arm, 'I'll stay and work for you at any day you choose.'

Lizzy turned very red, but neither ran for the pantry, nor pushed away John's hand.

'Well,' said Mr. Butler, who had recently seen what things were coming to, 'that must be pretty much as you and she can agree, mustn't it?'

'Now,' said he, 'if you and Saul will go at it together?'

'I guess so,' said Mrs. Butler, dropping several stitches in a stocking she was knitting for John.

'There won't be much difficulty about it then, I guess,' said John. 'Saul may go to school. He may go to college if he has a mind. I can get his support out of the farm without hurting any body, I reckon.' Then turning to Lizzy, he said, 'the road is good and Jack wants to stir himself, and I want to go over to mother's. Suppose you jump into the wagon and ride with me.'

Lizzy looked towards her mother and rose up and went to put her things on. The horse was soon at the door, and Lizzy, was soon at John's mother's, and John's mother was soon introduced to Lizzy who soon became her daughter-in-law, that is to say, on New Year's eve.

A SHORT SERMON. Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is a very disagreeable situation. He treats everybody—he knows not whom; his money is scattered every where, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, etc., must be punctually paid for. You Mr.—and Mr.—and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children and your neighbors have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer; you would rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, his hand work, his head work? If you have not, go and pay him off—Dow, je.

TAYLOR DROPPED IN MICHIGAN. There appears to have been a concerted plan to desert Taylor all over the state. First the Taylor club at the state capital (Lansing) met and recruited him, and next the Jackson Gazette and the whigs of Jackson county cast him off and adopted Van Buren. The following distinguished whigs, we learn, have entirely repudiated Taylor since the Buffalo convention: J. M. Lamb, D. W. Gordon Henry W. Taylor, Austin Blair, Joseph R. Williams. The former was lately candidate for governor there, and was elected whig legislator, and while he was in office for U. S. senator; the third, late whig representative in the legislature, and a former whig member of congress from the Canandaigua district in N. Y. the fourth, the whig leader in the house of representatives in 1847, and the fifth, a whig member of congress, and delegate to the late Philadelphia convention. In addition to the above, there are hundreds of the rank and file of the party who have withdrawn, and refuse to support Taylor. There will also soon be a meeting of the whigs of a neighboring township at which Gen. Taylor will be formally abandoned. [Detroit Free Press.]

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN B. MERRICK, Administrator of the Estate of OLIVER B. CANNELL, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Liverpool in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN B. MERRICK, Administrator of the Estate of OLIVER B. CANNELL, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Liverpool in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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CONSUMPTION CURED!

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

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